

This is a repository copy of *Waiting for Unruh*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:

<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/102725/>

Version: Accepted Version

Article:

Fewster, Christopher John orcid.org/0000-0001-8915-5321, Juárez-Aubry, Benito and Louko, Jorma (2016) *Waiting for Unruh*. *Classical and Quantum Gravity*. 165003. ISSN 1361-6382

<https://doi.org/10.1088/0264-9381/33/16/165003>

Reuse

Items deposited in White Rose Research Online are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved unless indicated otherwise. They may be downloaded and/or printed for private study, or other acts as permitted by national copyright laws. The publisher or other rights holders may allow further reproduction and re-use of the full text version. This is indicated by the licence information on the White Rose Research Online record for the item.

Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.

Waiting for Unruh

Christopher J. Fewster,^{*1} Benito A. Juárez-Aubry^{†2} and Jorma Louko^{‡3}

^{*}Department of Mathematics, University of York,
Heslington, York YO10 5DD, UK

¹chris.fewster@york.ac.uk

[†]School of Mathematical Sciences, University of Nottingham,
Nottingham NG7 2RD, UK

²pmxbaju@nottingham.ac.uk, benito.juarez@correo.nucleares.unam.mx

³jorma.louko@nottingham.ac.uk

May 2016; revised June 2016

Abstract

How long does a uniformly accelerated observer need to interact with a quantum field in order to record thermality in the Unruh temperature? We address this question for a pointlike Unruh-DeWitt detector, coupled linearly to a real Klein-Gordon field of mass $m \geq 0$ and treated within first order perturbation theory, in the limit of large detector energy gap E_{gap} . We first show that when the interaction duration ΔT is fixed, thermality in the sense of detailed balance cannot hold as $E_{\text{gap}} \rightarrow \infty$, and this property generalises from the Unruh effect to any Kubo-Martin-Schwinger state satisfying certain technical conditions. We then specialise to a massless field in four spacetime dimensions and show that detailed balance does hold when ΔT grows as a power-law in E_{gap} as $E_{\text{gap}} \rightarrow \infty$, provided the switch-on and switch-off intervals are stretched proportionally to ΔT and the switching function has sufficiently strong Fourier decay. By contrast, if ΔT grows by stretching a plateau in which the interaction remains at constant strength but keeping the duration of the switch-on and switch-off intervals fixed, detailed balance at $E_{\text{gap}} \rightarrow \infty$ requires ΔT to grow faster than any polynomial in E_{gap} , under mild technical conditions. These results also hold for a static detector in a Minkowski heat bath.

The results limit the utility of the large E_{gap} regime as a probe of thermality in time-dependent versions of the Hawking and Unruh effects, such as an observer falling into a radiating black hole. They may also have implications on the design of prospective experimental tests of the Unruh effect.

1 Introduction

In the Unruh and Hawking effects in quantum field theory, an observer responds to a pure state of the quantum field as if the field were in a mixed, thermal state. In the case of the Unruh effect [1], a uniformly linearly accelerated observer in Minkowski

spacetime measures a temperature that is proportional to the acceleration when the field is in the Poincaré invariant Minkowski vacuum state. In the case of the Hawking effect [2], a stationary observer far from a black hole records thermal radiation coming from the hole when the field is in the quantum state that evolved from an appropriate no-particle state before the black hole was formed. Reviews of these phenomena and their interrelations are given in [3, 4].

To characterise the thermality in the Hawking and Unruh effects in terms of local measurements, we may consider an observer who carries a spatially localised quantum system that is coupled to the field, a particle detector [1, 5], and we may ask the observer to count the excitation and de-excitation transitions in the detector. The detector’s response is considered thermal when the transition probabilities satisfy the detailed balance form [6, 7] of the Kubo-Martin-Schwinger (KMS) condition [8, 9, 10]: the ratio of the excitation and de-excitation probabilities of energy gap E_{gap} is $e^{-E_{\text{gap}}/T}$, where the positive constant T is interpreted as the temperature. In this setting, there is broad evidence that detailed balance in the Unruh and Hawking effects emerges for an asymptotically stationary observer when the interaction time is long and the switching effects are negligible but the back-reaction of the observer on the quantum field still remains small [1, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18].

The purpose of this paper is to obtain precise asymptotic results about the long interaction time limit under which a detector records thermality in the Unruh effect, and specifically to examine how this limit depends on the detector’s energy gap E_{gap} . In short, how long does a uniformly accelerated observer need to wait for Unruh thermality to kick in at prescribed E_{gap} , especially when E_{gap} is large?

We focus on the Unruh (rather than Hawking) effect because of technical simplicity [19, 20], but we note that the conceptual issues about the meaning of a “particle” in a detector-field interaction are present already in the Unruh effect [21, 22, 23]. We employ a pointlike two-level Unruh-DeWitt detector that is linearly coupled to a scalar field [1, 5], a system that models the interaction between atoms and the electromagnetic field when angular momentum interchange is negligible [24, 25]. Crucially, we assume that the detector-field coupling is proportional to a switching function $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, a real-valued smooth compactly supported function of the detector’s proper time. Finally, we assume throughout that the magnitude of the detector-field coupling is so small that first-order perturbation theory in the coupling remains applicable.

In summary, we combine in a novel way the following three pieces of input: (a) we ask how the observation time required to record detailed balance depends on the energy scale at which the measurements are made; (b) we formulate this question using switching functions that are smooth and compactly supported; (c) our analysis is mathematically rigorous, especially regarding the distributional singularity of the Wightman function.

We begin by considering not just the Unruh effect but any quantum state and detector motion in which the field’s Wightman function, pulled back to the detector’s worldline, satisfies the KMS condition [8, 9, 10] with respect to translations in the detector’s proper time at some positive temperature. We consider two families of switching functions, each of which involves a scaling parameter λ . In the first family, the overall duration of the interaction is scaled by the factor λ , including the switch-on and switch-off parts of the interaction: we refer to this as the adiabatic scaling. In the second family, the interaction is constant over an interval whose duration is proportional to λ , while the

preceding switch-on interval and the subsequent switch-off interval have λ -independent durations: we refer to this as the plateau scaling. The long interaction limit is hence obtained as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ within each family. For fixed energy gap, we verify that the $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ limit does recover detailed balance in the KMS temperature, for both families. This observation is fully within expectations, and it justifies the long time response formulas that are standard in the literature [1, 3, 4, 5]. However, we also show that when the switching function is fixed, the detailed balance condition fails to hold at large values of the detector's energy gap. Physically, when the total interaction time is fixed, the detector does not have enough time to thermalise up to arbitrarily high energies.

We may hence ask how fast λ needs to increase as a function of E_{gap} if the detector is to record detailed balance in the limit of large E_{gap} . A waiting time that grows no faster than polynomially in E_{gap} would presumably be realisable in experimental situations, such as prospective experimental tests of the Unruh effect, whereas a waiting time that needs to grow exponentially in E_{gap} would presumably render an experimental verification of detailed balance at high E_{gap} impractical.

Our main result is to answer this question for the Unruh effect in four-dimensional Minkowski spacetime with a massless scalar field. Specialising to four spacetime dimensions is motivated by prospective applicability to future experiments, while setting the field mass to zero has the consequence that the only dimensionful parameter in the problem is the detector's proper acceleration a . The detector's response then becomes identical to that of a static detector in a static Minkowski heat bath of temperature $a/(2\pi)$ [6], and all of our results will apply also there.

For the adiabatic scaling, we show that detailed balance at large E_{gap} can be achieved by letting λ grow as a power-law in E_{gap} , provided the Fourier transform of the switching function has sufficiently strong falloff properties. For the plateau scaling, by contrast, we show that detailed balance at large E_{gap} requires λ to grow faster than any strictly increasing, differentiable and polynomially bounded function of E_{gap} .

We conclude that in order to achieve detailed balance in the Unruh effect within an interaction time that grows as a power-law of E_{gap} when E_{gap} is large, it is crucial to stretch not just the overall duration of the interaction but also the intervals in which the interaction is switched on and off.

We begin by introducing relevant mathematical notation and analytical preliminaries in Section 2. The detector model is introduced in Section 3. Section 4 establishes the precise connection between the KMS condition and detailed balance in the long interaction limit at fixed energy gap, and shows that this connection cannot hold for fixed interaction duration in the limit of large energy gap. We also give a technical formulation of what it means for detailed balance to hold at large energy gap in interaction time that grows as a power-law in the energy gap. The main results about the Unruh effect in four spacetime dimensions are obtained in Section 5. Section 6 presents a summary and brief concluding remarks. Proofs of a number of auxiliary technical results are deferred to three appendices.

2 Conventions and analytical preliminaries

Our metric signature is mostly plus, and we work in units in which $\hbar = c = 1$. Complex conjugation is denoted by an overline. $O(x)$ denotes a quantity such that $x^{-1}O(x)$ is bounded as $x \rightarrow 0$, and $O^\infty(x)$ denotes a quantity that falls off faster than any positive power of x as $x \rightarrow 0$. $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ denotes the space of smooth complex-valued functions on \mathbb{R} with compact support, i.e., vanishing identically outside a bounded set.

The Fourier transform of sufficiently regular $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is defined by

$$\widehat{f}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ds f(s) e^{-i\omega s}. \quad (2.1)$$

As is well known (see e.g., [26, 27]) the transform of a Schwartz test function $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ (i.e., a smooth function which, together with its derivatives, decays faster than any inverse power at infinity) is also of the Schwartz class, while the transform of a smooth compactly supported function extends to a holomorphic function on the whole complex plane which obeys Paley–Wiener growth estimates and in particular decays faster than any inverse power at infinity on the real axis.

It will be important in what follows to be more quantitative about exactly how fast the transform of a smooth compactly supported test function can decay. On one hand, it is known that there are nontrivial smooth compactly supported g with transforms obeying bounds of the form $|\widehat{g}(\omega)| \leq K e^{-\gamma|\omega|^q}$ for any $0 < q < 1$ and positive constants K and γ – see [28, 29] for constructions and examples. However, the transform of a nontrivial smooth compactly supported function cannot decay exponentially fast: for if

$$|\widehat{g}(\omega)| \leq K e^{-\gamma|\omega|} \quad (2.2)$$

for some positive constants γ and K , then the Fourier inversion formula permits us to extend $g(s)$ to a holomorphic function in the strip $|\operatorname{Im} s| < \gamma$ and the fact that g is compactly supported on the real axis then implies that it vanishes identically. This line of thought can be developed further: describing an open subset $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}$ as *modest* if every bounded locally integrable function supported in Ω has a Fourier transform that is holomorphic in an open strip containing the real axis, one has the following.

Lemma 2.1. *If g is smooth and compactly supported, and (2.2) holds except on a modest set Ω , then g vanishes identically.*

Proof. Let φ be the characteristic function of Ω . Then $F = \varphi \widehat{g}$ has an inverse Fourier transform that is holomorphic in some open strip S_1 around the real axis. As $|(1 - \varphi(\epsilon))\widehat{g}(\epsilon)| \leq K e^{-\gamma|\epsilon|}$ for all $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$, $(1 - \varphi)\widehat{g}$ has an inverse transform that is holomorphic in some open strip S_2 around the real axis. Thus, g extends from the real axis to a holomorphic function in the strip $S_1 \cap S_2$. But since g has compact support on the real axis, g has to vanish everywhere. \square

Turning to distributions, the Fourier transform of a tempered distribution $U \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$ is defined so that $\widehat{U}(f) = U(\widehat{f})$ for any test function $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ (note that f is a frequency-domain function here), which implies the Plancherel formula $\widehat{\widehat{U}}(\widehat{g}) = 2\pi U(\widehat{g})$ for (time-domain) test functions g .

3 The field-detector model

In this section we specify the field-detector model which the rest of the paper will analyse. The main point is the expression in (3.2) and (3.3) for the detector's transition probability in a first-order perturbation theory treatment.

Our detector is a pointlike quantum system that moves in a Lorentz-signature space-time on the worldline $x(\tau)$, a smooth timelike curve parametrised by its proper time τ . We take the detector to be a two-level system, with the Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}_D \simeq \mathbb{C}^2$ spanned by the orthonormal basis $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$, such that $H_D|0\rangle = 0|0\rangle$ and $H_D|1\rangle = E|1\rangle$, where H_D is the detector's Hamiltonian with respect to τ and the constant $E \in \mathbb{R}$ is the detector's energy gap. For $E > 0$ we may call $|0\rangle$ the detector's ground state and $|1\rangle$ the excited state; for $E < 0$ the roles of $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ are reversed.

The quantum field is a real scalar field Φ . When there is no coupling to the detector, we assume that the field is the free minimally coupled Klein–Gordon field of mass $m \geq 0$, and we assume the Hilbert space \mathcal{H}_Φ contains Hadamard state vectors [30] and admits a unitary time-evolution generated by a Hamiltonian. This is in particular the case when the spacetime is globally hyperbolic and stationary and the Hilbert space is the Fock space induced by the unique (sufficiently regular) ground or KMS states¹ in the $m > 0$ case (see parts (i,ii,iv) of Theorems 5.1 and 6.2 in [31]). Of course it also holds in the familiar setting of four-dimensional Minkowski spacetime for $m \geq 0$ in the vacuum representation.

The Hilbert space of the total system is $\mathcal{H}_\Phi \otimes \mathcal{H}_D$, and the Hamiltonian of the total system is $H = H_\Phi \otimes \mathbb{1}_D + \mathbb{1}_\Phi \otimes H_D + H_{\text{int}}$, where H_D is the Hamiltonian of the detector, H_Φ is the Hamiltonian of Φ , and H_{int} is the interaction Hamiltonian. We take H_{int} to be

$$H_{\text{int}}(\tau) = c\chi(\tau)\Phi(x(\tau)) \otimes \mu(\tau) , \quad (3.1)$$

where $c \in \mathbb{R}$ is a coupling constant, μ is the detector's monopole moment operator and $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ is a real-valued switching function that specifies how the interaction is turned on and off. We assume throughout that χ is nonvanishing somewhere.

Suppose now that before the interaction starts, the detector is in the state $|0\rangle$ and Φ is in some Hadamard state $|\phi_i\rangle$. After the interaction has ceased, the probability to find the detector in the state $|1\rangle$, regardless the final state of Φ , is given in first order perturbation theory by [1, 3, 4, 5]

$$\mathcal{P} = c^2 |\langle 1|\mu(0)|0\rangle|^2 \mathcal{F}(E) , \quad (3.2)$$

where

$$\mathcal{F}(E) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau'' \chi(\tau')\chi(\tau'') e^{-iE(\tau' - \tau'')} \mathcal{W}(\tau', \tau'') , \quad (3.3)$$

and $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})$ is the pull-back of the Wightman function of Φ in the state $|\phi_i\rangle$ to the detector's worldline. \mathcal{F} is called the response function of the detector, or the (smeared) power spectrum of the field's vacuum noise. As $|\phi_i\rangle$ is by assumption Hadamard, \mathcal{W} is a well-defined distribution [26, 32] and $\mathcal{F}(E)$ is hence well defined pointwise for each E .

¹The regularity required is minimal, but the states are then automatically quasifree and Hadamard.

Note that \mathcal{F} is real-valued since $\overline{\mathcal{W}(\tau', \tau'')} = \mathcal{W}(\tau'', \tau')$. Equation (3.3) is more formally written as $\mathcal{F}(E) = \mathcal{W}(\overline{\chi_E}, \chi_E)$, where $\chi_E(\tau') = e^{iE\tau'} \chi(\tau')$. In this form it is clear that \mathcal{F} is non-negative because of the positivity property $\mathcal{W}(\overline{f}, f) \geq 0$ for all test functions f , which ultimately arises from the positivity condition on states; here we also use the fact that χ is real-valued.

In summary, the response function \mathcal{F} (3.3) encodes how the transition probability depends on the field's initial state, the detector's energy gap, the detector's trajectory and the detector's switch-on and switch-off. The internal structure of the detector and the overall coupling strength enter only via the constant overall factor in (3.2). We shall from now on refer to the response function as the probability.

4 Stationary detector in a KMS state

In this section we first give two mathematically precise formulations of the observation that the transition rate of a stationary detector in a KMS state satisfies the detailed balance condition provided the detector operates for a long time and the switching effects are negligible. We then show that the approach to detailed balance in the long time limit cannot be uniform when the detector's energy gap increases, under a set of mild technical conditions on the switching. Finally, we formulate mathematically the question of how long the interaction needs to last in order for detailed balance to hold at a given energy gap when the energy gap is large.

4.1 The KMS condition and detailed balance

We consider a pulled-back two-point function \mathcal{W} that depends on its two arguments only through their difference,

$$\mathcal{W}(\tau', \tau'') = \mathcal{W}(\tau' - \tau'') , \quad (4.1)$$

and \mathcal{W} will from now on denote the distribution on the right-hand side of (4.1). The detector's response is then invariant under translations in χ , and is now given by

$$\mathcal{F}(E) = \mathcal{W}(\overline{\chi_E} \star \chi_E) = \frac{\widehat{\mathcal{W}}(|\widehat{\chi_E}|^2)}{2\pi} . \quad (4.2)$$

This situation arises whenever the detector's trajectory and the state of the field are stationary with respect to the same notion of time translations, such as when they are both invariant under a Killing vector that is timelike in a neighbourhood of the trajectory. We refer to such trajectories as stationary. The only time dependence in the detector's response comes then from the switching function χ .

As \mathcal{W} arises from a Wightman two-point function of a state, the distribution $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$ is of positive type, in the sense that $\mathcal{W}(\overline{f} \star \widetilde{f}) \geq 0$ for all test functions $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, where \star denotes convolution and $\widetilde{f}(s) = f(-s)$. By the Bochner–Schwartz theorem [27], it follows that \mathcal{W} is in fact a tempered distribution, $\mathcal{W} \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$, and that its distributional Fourier transform $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ is a polynomially bounded (positive) measure. For our purposes, it will be convenient (though in most cases not absolutely necessary) to assume that $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ is in fact a continuous and polynomially bounded *function*, which is

necessarily non-negative. This holds, for example, if \mathcal{W} can be written as the sum of an absolutely integrable function and a distribution with compact support (for the first has a continuous transform, vanishing at infinity, while the second has a transform that is analytic and polynomially bounded on the real axis). The latter is a fairly mild condition: by general properties of Hadamard states, \mathcal{W} can be decomposed (nonuniquely) as a sum of a smooth function and a distribution of compact support, provided that no distinct points on the detector's worldline can be joined by a null geodesic. The condition that the smooth part falls off sufficiently to be integrable will be satisfied in the concrete cases that we study. *From now on, therefore, our standing assumption is that \mathcal{W} is a tempered distribution with a continuous, non-negative, polynomially bounded Fourier transform.* In this case, the detector response can be written

$$\mathcal{F}(E) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega |\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 \widehat{\mathcal{W}}(E + \omega). \quad (4.3)$$

The Kubo-Martin-Schwinger (KMS) definition of a thermal Wightman function [8, 9, 10, 33] is adapted to \mathcal{W} by the following definition.

Definition 4.1 (KMS condition). Suppose there is a positive constant β and a holomorphic function $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}}$ in the strip $S = \{s \in \mathbb{C} \mid -\beta < \text{Im } s < 0\}$ such that

- (i) \mathcal{W} is the distributional boundary value of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}}$ on the real axis;²
- (ii) $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}}$ has a distributional boundary value on the line $\text{Im } s = -i\beta$;
- (iii) The two boundary values of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}}$ are linked by

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}}(s - i0) = \mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}}(-s - i\beta + i0) \quad (4.4)$$

in ‘kernel notation’ for $s \in \mathbb{R}$;

- (iv) For any $0 < a < b < \beta$ there is a polynomial P so that $|\mathcal{W}(s)| < P(|\text{Re } s|)$ for all $s \in S$ with $-b \leq \text{Im } s \leq -a$.

Then we say that \mathcal{W} obeys the *KMS condition* at temperature $1/\beta$.

Definition 4.1 is consistent with the KMS property as defined for the full Wightman function in [8, 9, 10, 33]. In particular, if a state in Minkowski spacetime is KMS in the sense of [8, 9, 10, 33], the \mathcal{W} of a static detector is KMS in the sense of Definition 4.1.

We recall next what is meant by detailed balance.

Definition 4.2 (Detailed balance). A function $G : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that satisfies

$$G(-\omega) = e^{\beta\omega} G(\omega) \quad (4.5)$$

for a constant $\beta > 0$ is said to satisfy the detailed balance condition at temperature $1/\beta$.

The connection between KMS and detailed balance is that if \mathcal{W} is KMS, its Fourier transform satisfies detailed balance and vice versa.

²That is, for each $\eta \in (0, \beta)$, there is a tempered distribution defined by $\mathcal{W}_{\eta}(f) = \int ds \mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}}(s - i\eta) f(s)$ and $\mathcal{W}_{\eta}(f) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}(f)$ as $\eta \rightarrow 0+$ for all $f \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$.

Proposition 4.3. *Under the standing assumptions stated above, \mathcal{W} satisfies the KMS condition at temperature $1/\beta$ iff $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ satisfies the detailed balance condition (4.5) at temperature $1/\beta$.*

Proof. The standing assumptions require that $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}(\omega) \leq P(\omega)$ some polynomial P . If detailed balance holds then, in fact, $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}(\omega) \leq e^{-\beta\omega}P(-\omega)$ for $\omega > 0$ and

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}}(s) \doteq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} e^{i\omega s} \widehat{\mathcal{W}}(\omega) \quad (4.6)$$

defines a holomorphic function in the strip S , obeying the growth estimates required in the KMS condition. By direct calculation using detailed balance, one finds that $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}}(s - i\epsilon) = \mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}}(-s - i\beta + i\epsilon)$ for any $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $0 < \epsilon < \beta$, and so the KMS condition (4.4) holds in the sense of distributional boundary values on taking $\epsilon \rightarrow 0+$.

Conversely, suppose that the KMS condition holds. For any $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, and $0 < \delta, \epsilon < \beta/2$ then $F(s) = \mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}}(s) \widehat{f}(s + i\epsilon)$ is holomorphic in S and $|F(s)| \rightarrow 0$ faster than any inverse power as $|s| \rightarrow \infty$ in $-\beta + \delta \leq \text{Im } s \leq -\epsilon$. It is thus legitimate to deform an integration contour to obtain

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ds \mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}}(s - i\epsilon) \widehat{f}(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ds \mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{C}}(s - i\beta + i\delta) \widehat{f}(s - i\beta + i\epsilon + i\delta). \quad (4.7)$$

Taking the limit $\epsilon \rightarrow 0+$ and then $\delta \rightarrow 0+$, using the KMS condition, gives $\widehat{W}(f) = \mathcal{W}(\widehat{f}) = \widehat{\mathcal{W}}(\widehat{f}_\beta) = \widehat{\mathcal{W}}(\widehat{f_\beta})$ where $f_\beta(\omega) = e^{-\beta\omega} f(\omega)$. Detailed balance follows because f was arbitrary in $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ and \widehat{W} is continuous by the standing assumptions. \square

4.2 Long interaction limit

If the interaction lasts for a long time and the switching effects remain small, (4.3) suggests that $\mathcal{F}(E)$ should be approximately proportional to $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}(E)$, in which case Proposition 4.3 shows that the detector's response has approximately detailed balance if \mathcal{W} obeys the KMS condition [1, 3, 4, 5, 6]. We shall present two implementations of a long time limit in which these expectations do hold in the sense of a long time limit with fixed E .

4.2.1 Adiabatic scaling

We first consider the one-parameter family of switching functions

$$\chi_\lambda(\tau) \doteq \chi(\tau/\lambda), \quad (4.8)$$

where χ is a fixed switching function and λ is a positive parameter. We refer to this family as the adiabatically scaled switching. The effective duration of the interaction is λ times the width of the support of χ , and the long time limit is $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$.

As $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$, we may expect the response to diverge proportionally to λ because of the growing duration of the interaction. A more useful quantity is hence $1/\lambda$ times the

response function, which we denote by $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda$, and for which (4.3) and (4.8) give the formula

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega |\hat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 \widehat{\mathcal{W}}(E + \omega/\lambda) . \quad (4.9)$$

The long time limit is given by the following proposition. We denote by $\|\cdot\|$ the L^2 norm in $L^2(\mathbb{R}, d\omega)$.

Proposition 4.4. *For each fixed $E \in \mathbb{R}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\infty(E)$ as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$, where*

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\infty(E) \doteq \frac{1}{2\pi} \|\hat{\chi}\|^2 \widehat{\mathcal{W}}(E) . \quad (4.10)$$

Proof. Let $E \in \mathbb{R}$ be fixed. By the polynomial bound on $|\widehat{\mathcal{W}}(\omega)|$, there then exist constants $A > 0$, $B > 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ such that for $\lambda \geq 1$ we have $|\widehat{\mathcal{W}}(E + \omega/\lambda)| < A + B(E + \omega/\lambda)^{2n} \leq A + B(|E| + |\omega|/\lambda)^{2n} \leq A + B(|E| + |\omega|)^{2n}$. As $\hat{\chi}(\omega)$ decays at $\omega \rightarrow \pm\infty$ faster than any inverse power of ω , the integrand in (4.9) is hence bounded for $\lambda \geq 1$ by a λ -independent integrable function, and the $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ limit in (4.9) may be taken under the integral by dominated convergence. \square

4.2.2 Plateau scaling

We next consider a one-parameter family of switching functions that take a nonvanishing constant value over an interval of adjustable duration, but the switch-on interval and the switch-off intervals have fixed duration. We refer to this family as the plateau switching.

To construct the family, we choose a bump function $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, a non-negative smooth function with the support $[0, \tau_s]$, where the positive constant τ_s will be the duration of the switch-on and switch-off periods. Let τ_p be another positive constant, and define

$$\chi_\lambda(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} d\tau' [\psi(\tau') - \psi(\tau' - \tau_s - \lambda\tau_p)] , \quad (4.11)$$

where λ is a positive parameter. As ψ is smooth, it follows from (4.11) that χ_λ is smooth. As ψ is non-negative and has support $[0, \tau_s]$, it follows from (4.11) that χ_λ has support $[0, 2\tau_s + \lambda\tau_p]$, consisting of the switch-on interval $[0, \tau_s]$, the plateau $[\tau_s, \tau_s + \lambda\tau_p]$ of duration $\lambda\tau_p$, and the switch-off interval $[\tau_s + \lambda\tau_p, 2\tau_s + \lambda\tau_p]$. The long time limit is $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$. Note that the long time limit scales only the duration of the plateau but leaves the durations of the switch-on and switch-off periods fixed.

The useful quantity to consider is again $1/\lambda$ times the response function, which we now denote by $\check{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda$, and for which (4.3) and (4.11) give the formula

$$\check{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E) = \frac{1}{\pi\lambda} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega \frac{1 - \cos[(\lambda\tau_p + \tau_s)\omega]}{\omega^2} |\hat{\psi}(\omega)|^2 \widehat{\mathcal{W}}(E + \omega) , \quad (4.12)$$

using the relation $\hat{f}'(\omega) = i\omega\hat{f}(\omega)$ that holds for any $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$. The long time limit is given by the following proposition.

Proposition 4.5. *For each fixed $E \in \mathbb{R}$, $\check{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E) \rightarrow \check{\mathcal{F}}_\infty(E)$ as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$, where*

$$\check{\mathcal{F}}_\infty(E) = \tau_p |\widehat{\psi}(0)|^2 \widehat{\mathcal{W}}(E) . \quad (4.13)$$

Remark. As $\widehat{\psi}(0) \neq 0$ by the assumptions on ψ , $\check{\mathcal{F}}_\infty$ (4.13) is not identically vanishing.

Proof. Let $E \in \mathbb{R}$ be fixed. Writing $g_E(\omega) \doteq |\widehat{\psi}(\omega)|^2 \widehat{\mathcal{W}}(\omega + E)$ and changing the integration variable in (4.12) by $(\lambda\tau_p + \tau_s)\omega = u$, we have

$$\check{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du (\tau_p + \tau_s/\lambda) \left(\frac{1 - \cos u}{u^2} \right) g_E\left(\frac{u}{\lambda\tau_p + \tau_s}\right) . \quad (4.14)$$

Since $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ and $|\widehat{\mathcal{W}}(\omega)|$ is polynomially bounded, $|g_E(\omega)|$ is bounded. For $\lambda \geq 1$, the integrand in (4.14) is hence bounded in absolute value by a multiple of the integrable function $(1 - \cos u)/u^2$, and the limit $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ may be taken under the integral by dominated convergence, yielding (4.13). \square

4.2.3 Detailed balance in the long interaction limit

We may collect the observations in Propositions 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 into the following theorem, which establishes the equivalence of detailed balance and the KMS condition in the long interaction time limit within our switching functions.

Theorem 4.6. *Under the standing assumptions on \mathcal{W} :*

- (i) *For each fixed $E \in \mathbb{R}$, $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\infty(E) \doteq \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E)$ and $\check{\mathcal{F}}_\infty(E) \doteq \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \check{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E)$ exist and are proportional to $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}(E)$ as given in (4.10) and (4.13);*
- (ii) *$\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\infty$ and $\check{\mathcal{F}}_\infty$ satisfy the detailed balance condition (4.5) iff \mathcal{W} satisfies the KMS condition of Definition 4.1.*

4.3 Non-uniformity in E of the long interaction limit

Theorem 4.6 shows that in a KMS state the long time limits of the response functions $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E)$ and $\check{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E)$ exist and satisfy the detailed balance condition (4.5). The sense of the long time limit in Theorem 4.6 is $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ with fixed E . We now show that the sense in which $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E)$ and $\check{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda$ approach the detailed balance condition as λ increases cannot be uniform in E .

It is helpful to rewrite the detailed balance condition (4.5) as

$$\beta = \frac{1}{\omega} \ln \left(\frac{G(-\omega)}{G(\omega)} \right) ; \quad (4.15)$$

at $\omega = 0$ (4.15) is understood in the limiting sense. This shows that if G is positive and $G(\omega)$ is bounded above by a polynomial in ω , $G(\omega)$ can satisfy the detailed balance condition at $|\omega| \rightarrow \infty$ only if $G(\omega)$ is bounded by an exponentially decreasing function of ω at $\omega \rightarrow \infty$. The following proposition shows that \mathcal{F} (4.3) cannot decrease this fast under mild technical conditions on $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$. As $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda$ (4.9) and $\check{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda$ (4.12) are obtained from (4.3) with a specific choice for χ , the same holds for $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda$ and $\check{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda$ with any fixed λ .

Proposition 4.7. *Suppose that, in addition to the standing assumptions on \mathcal{W} , there exist positive constants b and C such that $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}(\omega) \geq C$ for $-b \leq \omega \leq b$. Then $\mathcal{F}(E)$ (4.3) cannot fall off exponentially fast as $E \rightarrow \infty$.*

Proof. We use proof by contradiction, showing that an exponential falloff of $\mathcal{F}(E)$ at $E \rightarrow \infty$ implies that χ is identically vanishing.

As $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}(\omega)$ is positive and polynomially bounded from above, $\mathcal{F}(E)$ is well defined for all E . By the bound on $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}(\omega)$ from below, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(E) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dv |\widehat{\chi}(v - E)|^2 \widehat{\mathcal{W}}(v) \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-b}^b dv |\widehat{\chi}(v - E)|^2 \widehat{\mathcal{W}}(v) \\ &\geq \frac{C}{2\pi} \int_{-b}^b dv |\widehat{\chi}(v - E)|^2 , \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

where we have first changed the integration variable by $\omega = v - E$, then restricted the integration range to $-b \leq v \leq b$, and finally used the strictly positive bound below on $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}(v)$.

Suppose now that $E > 0$, and suppose there are positive constants A and γ such that $\mathcal{F}(E) < A e^{-\gamma E}$. From (4.16) we then have

$$\int_{-b}^b dv |\widehat{\chi}(v - E)|^2 < A' e^{-\gamma E} , \quad (4.17)$$

where $A' = 2\pi AC^{-1} > 0$. Inserting the factor $e^{\gamma(E-v)/2}$ under the integral in (4.17) gives

$$\int_{-b}^b dv e^{\gamma(E-v)/2} |\widehat{\chi}(v - E)|^2 < A' e^{\gamma b/2} e^{-\gamma E/2} . \quad (4.18)$$

Setting in (4.18) $E = (2k + 1)b$, $k = 0, 1, \dots$, and summing over k , we obtain

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 d\omega e^{-\gamma\omega/2} |\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 < \infty , \quad (4.19)$$

and since $|\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|$ is even in ω , it follows that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega e^{\gamma|\omega|/2} |\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 < \infty . \quad (4.20)$$

This implies that $e^{\gamma|\omega|/4} \widehat{\chi}(\omega)$ is in $L^2(\mathbb{R}, d\omega)$.

Let now

$$\Xi(\omega) \doteq \overline{\widehat{\chi}(\omega)} \left(1 + e^{\gamma|\omega|/4}\right) , \quad (4.21a)$$

$$\Phi_z(\omega) \doteq \frac{e^{iz\omega}}{1 + e^{\gamma|\omega|/4}} , \quad (4.21b)$$

where $-\gamma/4 < \text{Im } z < \gamma/4$. Both Ξ and Φ_z are in $L^2(\mathbb{R}, d\omega)$. We may hence define in the strip $-\gamma/4 < \text{Im } z < \gamma/4$ the function

$$\tilde{\chi}(z) \doteq (2\pi)^{-1}(\Xi, \Phi_z) , \quad (4.22)$$

where (\cdot, \cdot) denotes the inner product in $L^2(\mathbb{R}, d\omega)$. A straightforward computation shows that $\tilde{\chi}(z)$ is holomorphic in the strip.

Formulas (4.21) and (4.22) show that $\tilde{\chi}(\tau) = \chi(\tau)$ for $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$. Since χ is by assumption compactly supported on \mathbb{R} , the holomorphicity of $\tilde{\chi}$ implies that $\tilde{\chi}$ vanishes everywhere. As χ is by assumption nonvanishing somewhere, this provides the sought contradiction. \square

4.4 Asymptotic thermality with power-law waiting time

We have seen that while the response of a stationary detector in a KMS state satisfies detailed balance in the long detection time limit, both with the adiabatic scaling and the plateau scaling of the detection time, detailed balance with any fixed detection time will not be satisfied when the detector's energy gap is sufficiently large. This leads to the main question of the paper: if we wish detailed balance to hold as the energy gap increases, how fast does the interaction time need to grow?

This question is motivated by experimental considerations. If the required waiting time increases (say) exponentially in the energy gap, we may expect experimental testing of detailed balance to become rapidly impractical at large energies. A waiting time that increases only as a power of the energy gap is however experimentally more promising even at large energies.

We formalise a waiting time that increases as a power-law in the following definition.

Definition 4.8. For a stationary detector, let λ be a positive parameter that is proportional to the effective duration of the interaction time, and let \mathcal{F}_λ be the corresponding response function. Suppose there exists a positive function $\lambda(E)$ such that $\lambda(E) \rightarrow \infty$ as $|E| \rightarrow \infty$, $\lambda(E)$ is bounded from above by a polynomial, and for all sufficiently large $|E|$ one has

$$E\beta - \mathcal{B}^-(E, \lambda(E)) \leq \ln \left(\frac{\mathcal{F}_{\lambda(E)}(-E)}{\mathcal{F}_{\lambda(E)}(E)} \right) \leq E\beta + \mathcal{B}^+(E, \lambda(E)) , \quad (4.23)$$

where β is a positive constant and $\mathcal{B}^\pm(E, \lambda(E))/E \rightarrow 0$ as a power-law in E as $|E| \rightarrow \infty$. We then say that the response is asymptotically thermal at temperature $1/\beta$ with power-law waiting time.

In Section 5 we shall examine whether asymptotic thermality with power-law waiting time holds for the Unruh effect with our adiabatic scaling (4.8) and plateau scaling (4.11).

5 Unruh effect

In this section we specialise to the Unruh effect for a massless scalar field in four space-time dimensions. We first show that detailed balance in the long interaction time

limit holds for fixed energy gap both with our adiabatic scaling (4.8) and plateau scaling (4.11), but detailed balance cannot hold for any fixed interaction time in the limit of large energy gap. We then show that asymptotic thermality with power-law waiting time holds for the adiabatic scaling but does not hold for the plateau scaling.

5.1 Long interaction limit at fixed E

We consider four-dimensional Minkowski spacetime, a massless scalar field in the Minkowski vacuum state, and a detector on the Rindler trajectory of uniform linear acceleration. In global Minkowski coordinates (t, x, y, z) , the trajectory reads

$$t = a^{-1} \sinh(a\tau) , \quad x = a^{-1} \cosh(a\tau) , \quad y = y_0 , \quad z = z_0 , \quad (5.1)$$

where the positive constant a is the proper acceleration and y_0 and z_0 are constants. We then have [1, 3, 4, 5]

$$\mathcal{W}(s) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0+} \left(-\frac{a^2}{16\pi^2 \sinh^2(a(s - i\epsilon)/2)} \right) , \quad (5.2)$$

where the limit indicates the boundary value in the sense of Definition 4.1. As is well known, \mathcal{W} (5.2) coincides with what is obtained by starting with the Wightman function of the quasifree thermal state of temperature $a/(2\pi)$ and pulling it back to a worldline that is static in the corresponding inertial frame [6].

\mathcal{W} (5.2) satisfies the KMS condition of Definition 4.1 with $\beta = 2\pi/a$. The Fourier transform of \mathcal{W} is given by [1, 3, 5]

$$\widehat{\mathcal{W}}(\omega) = \frac{\omega}{2\pi(e^{2\pi\omega/a} - 1)} , \quad (5.3)$$

understood at $\omega = 0$ in the limiting sense. It is clear from (5.3) that $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ satisfies the detailed balance condition (4.5) with $\beta = 2\pi/a$: this had to happen by Proposition 4.3 since \mathcal{W} satisfies the standing assumptions introduced in Section 4.

The response of a detector in the long interaction time limit with the adiabatic scaling (4.8) and the plateau scaling (4.11) is obtained from Theorem 4.6. $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\infty(E)$ and $\check{\mathcal{F}}_\infty(E)$ are hence multiples of $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}(E)$, and they satisfy the detailed balance condition in the Unruh temperature $T_U = a/(2\pi)$. This is the Unruh effect [1].

However, $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E)$ and $\check{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E)$ cannot satisfy detailed balance at large $|E|$ for any fixed λ . This follows from Proposition 4.7 and the observation that $\mathcal{F}(E)$ (4.3) is bounded from above by a polynomial in E , which we verify in Appendix A.

We shall now examine whether $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E)$ and $\check{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E)$ approach detailed balance at large $|E|$ in waiting time that grows as a power-law in E , in the sense of Definition 4.8.

5.2 Waiting for Unruh with adiabatic scaling

For the switching functions (4.8) with adiabatic scaling, (4.9) and (5.3) give

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega |\hat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 \left(\frac{E + \omega/\lambda}{e^{2\pi(E+\omega/\lambda)/a} - 1} \right), \quad (5.4)$$

while (4.10) and (5.3) give

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\infty(E) = \frac{\|\hat{\chi}\|^2}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{E}{(e^{2\pi E/a} - 1)}. \quad (5.5)$$

Can $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E)$ approach detailed balance at large $|E|$ in waiting time that grows as a power-law in E ?

As a first step, we note that (5.5) and Lemma B.2 in Appendix B give the inequalities

$$\frac{E}{T_U} - \mathcal{B}(E, \lambda) \leq \ln \left(\frac{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(-E)}{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E)} \right) \leq \frac{E}{T_U} + \mathcal{B}(-E, \lambda), \quad (5.6)$$

where

$$\mathcal{B}(E, \lambda) = \ln \left(1 + \frac{\|\omega \hat{\chi}\|^2}{\|\hat{\chi}\|^2} \frac{(e^{2\pi E/a} - 1)}{(6aE/\pi)\lambda^2} \right). \quad (5.7)$$

These estimates are not sufficient to establish asymptotic thermality in power-law waiting time: from (5.7) we see that a power-law $\lambda(E)$ implies $\mathcal{B}(E, \lambda(E))/E \rightarrow 0$ as $E \rightarrow -\infty$, but achieving $\mathcal{B}(E, \lambda(E))/E \rightarrow 0$ as $E \rightarrow \infty$ would require $\lambda(E)$ to grow exponentially in E . However, in the following definition and theorem we show that there exists a class of switching functions for which the estimate in (5.7) can be improved and asymptotic thermality in power-law waiting time achieved.

Definition 5.1. If $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ satisfies

$$|\hat{\psi}(\omega)| \leq C(B + |\omega|)^r \exp(-A|\omega|^q) \quad (5.8)$$

for some constant $q \in (0, 1)$ and some positive constants A , B and C , we say that ψ has strong Fourier decay.

Remark. For any $q \in (0, 1)$, $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ contains non-negative functions that are not identically vanishing and have strong Fourier decay with (5.8) [28, 29].

Theorem 5.2. Suppose the switching function χ has strong Fourier decay, satisfying

$$|\hat{\chi}(\omega)| \leq C\kappa^{-1}(B + |\omega/\kappa|)^r \exp(-A|\omega/\kappa|^q) \quad (5.9)$$

for positive constants A , B , C , r and κ and a constant $q \in (0, 1)$. Then $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda$ (5.4) is asymptotically thermal with power-law waiting time, and we may choose $\lambda(E) = (2\pi|E|/a)^{1+p}$ where $p > q^{-1} - 1$.

Remark. The constant κ has been included in (5.9) for dimensional convenience: κ has the physical dimension of inverse length whereas the other constants are dimensionless.

Proof. By the remarks below (5.7), it suffices to find $\mathcal{B}^-(E, \lambda(E))$ for (4.23) as $E \rightarrow \infty$.

Let $\lambda(E)$ be as stated in the Theorem, let $E > 0$, and let

$$\mathcal{G}_{\text{est}}(E) \doteq \frac{2a||\hat{\chi}||^2}{(2\pi)^3} \left(\frac{2\pi E}{a} \right)^{-(1+p-q^{-1})/2}. \quad (5.10)$$

We show in Lemma B.4 in Appendix B that

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{\lambda(E)}(E) \leq \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{\infty}(E) + \frac{2\pi E}{a} \exp(-2\pi E/a) \mathcal{G}_{\text{est}}(E) \quad (5.11)$$

holds for sufficiently large E . Combining this with the inequality $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{\infty}(-E) \leq \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{\lambda(E)}(-E)$ from Lemma B.2, and using $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{\infty}(E) = e^{E/T_U} \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{\infty}(-E)$, we find that for sufficiently large E ,

$$\ln \left(\frac{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{\lambda(E)}(-E)}{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{\lambda(E)}(E)} \right) \geq \frac{E}{T_U} - \mathcal{B}^-(E), \quad (5.12)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}^-(E) &= \ln \left(1 + \frac{(2\pi)^3 (1 - e^{-2\pi E/a}) \mathcal{G}_{\text{est}}(E)}{a||\hat{\chi}||^2} \right) \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{2\pi E}{a} \right)^{-(1+p-q^{-1})/2} + O\left((E/a)^{-(1+p-q^{-1})}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (5.13)$$

Since $\mathcal{B}^-(E)/E$ has a power-law falloff at $E \rightarrow \infty$, (5.12) provides the sought lower bound in (4.23). \square

5.3 Waiting for Unruh with plateau scaling

For the switching functions (4.11) with plateau scaling, (4.12) and (5.3) give

$$\check{\mathcal{F}}_{\lambda}(E) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2\lambda} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega \frac{1 - \cos[(\lambda\tau_p + \tau_s)\omega]}{\omega^2} |\hat{\psi}(\omega)|^2 \left(\frac{E + \omega}{e^{2\pi(E+\omega)/a} - 1} \right), \quad (5.14)$$

while (4.13) and (5.3) give

$$\check{\mathcal{F}}_{\infty}(E) = \frac{\tau_p}{2\pi} |\hat{\psi}(0)|^2 \frac{E}{(e^{2\pi E/a} - 1)}. \quad (5.15)$$

In the following theorem we provide a sense in which $\check{\mathcal{F}}_{\lambda}(E)$ cannot approach detailed balance at large $|E|$ in waiting time that grows as a power-law in E .

Theorem 5.3. *Let $P : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ be differentiable, strictly increasing and polynomially bounded, and let $P(E) \rightarrow \infty$ as $E \rightarrow \infty$. Then $\check{\mathcal{F}}_{P(|E|)}(E)$ is not asymptotically thermal*

with power-law waiting time in the sense of Definition 4.8.

Proof. Adapting the proof of Lemma B.2, we see that $\check{\mathcal{F}}_{P(|E|)}(E) \geq \check{\mathcal{F}}_\infty(E) > 0$ for all E . We shall show that $E^{-1}\check{\mathcal{F}}_{P(|E|)}(-E)$ is bounded as $E \rightarrow \infty$ but $E^{-1}e^{2\pi E/a}\check{\mathcal{F}}_{P(|E|)}(E)$ is not bounded as $E \rightarrow \infty$. From this it follows that $e^{2\pi E/a}\check{\mathcal{F}}_{P(|E|)}(E)/\check{\mathcal{F}}_{P(|E|)}(-E)$ is not bounded as $E \rightarrow \infty$, and $\check{\mathcal{F}}_{P(|E|)}(E)$ hence does not have the property of Definition 4.8.

As preparation, we define the function $g \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ by

$$g(\tau) \doteq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \psi(\tau - t)\psi(-t) . \quad (5.16)$$

By the convolution theorem, $\widehat{g}(\omega) = \widehat{\psi}(\omega)\widehat{\psi}(-\omega) = |\widehat{\psi}(\omega)|^2$. It follows that \widehat{g} is non-negative and even and has rapid decrease.

Suppose now $E > 0$. From (5.14) we have

$$\frac{\check{\mathcal{F}}_{P(E)}(-E)}{2\pi E/a} = \frac{2a}{(2\pi)^3} \left(\tau_p + \frac{\tau_s}{P(E)} \right) H(2\pi E/a) , \quad (5.17a)$$

$$\frac{\exp(2\pi E/a)}{2\pi E/a} \check{\mathcal{F}}_{P(E)}(E) = \frac{2a}{(2\pi)^3} \left(\tau_p + \frac{\tau_s}{P(E)} \right) I(2\pi E/a) , \quad (5.17b)$$

where

$$H(\mathcal{E}) \doteq \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \frac{1 - \cos u}{u^2} \widehat{g}\left(\frac{au}{2\pi\Lambda(\mathcal{E})}\right) \left(\frac{u/(\Lambda(\mathcal{E})) - \mathcal{E}}{e^{u/(\Lambda(\mathcal{E})) - \mathcal{E}} - 1} \right) , \quad (5.18a)$$

$$I(\mathcal{E}) \doteq \frac{e^{\mathcal{E}}}{\mathcal{E}\Lambda(\mathcal{E})} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\Omega \frac{1 - \cos(\Lambda(\mathcal{E})\Omega)}{\Omega^2} \widehat{g}\left(\frac{a\Omega}{2\pi}\right) \left(\frac{\Omega + \mathcal{E}}{e^{\Omega + \mathcal{E}} - 1} \right) , \quad (5.18b)$$

and

$$\Lambda(\mathcal{E}) \doteq a(2\pi)^{-1} [P((a\mathcal{E}/(2\pi))\tau_p + \tau_s)] . \quad (5.19)$$

In (5.18a) we have changed the integration variable by $\omega = au/(2\pi\Lambda(\mathcal{E}))$ and in (5.18b) by $\omega = a\Omega/(2\pi)$. Note that $\Lambda : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ is differentiable, strictly increasing and polynomially bounded, and $\Lambda(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \infty$ as $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \infty$.

By (5.17) and (5.18), it suffices to show that $H(\mathcal{E})$ is bounded as $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \infty$ and $I(\mathcal{E})$ is unbounded as $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \infty$.

Consider $H(\mathcal{E})$ for $\mathcal{E} > 0$. Symmetrising the integrand in (5.18a), we find

$$\begin{aligned} H(\mathcal{E}) &= \frac{1}{2\mathcal{E}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \frac{1 - \cos u}{u^2} \widehat{g}\left(\frac{au}{2\pi\Lambda(\mathcal{E})}\right) f(-\mathcal{E}, u/(\Lambda(\mathcal{E}))) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\mathcal{E}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \frac{1 - \cos u}{u^2} \widehat{g}\left(\frac{au}{2\pi\Lambda(\mathcal{E})}\right) , \end{aligned} \quad (5.20)$$

where the function f is given by (B.1) in Appendix B. Since the function $(1 - \cos u)/u^2$ is integrable, each term in (5.20) is bounded as $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \infty$: in the second term this follows observing that $\widehat{g}(\omega)$ is bounded, and in the first term this follows using Lemma B.1 and

observing that $\omega^2 \widehat{g}(\omega)$ is bounded. Hence $H(\mathcal{E})$ is bounded as $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \infty$.

Consider then $I(\mathcal{E})$ for $\mathcal{E} > 0$. The strategy is to show that if $I(\mathcal{E})$ were bounded as $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \infty$, this would imply for \widehat{g} a stronger falloff than the compact support of g allows [28]. A technical subtlety is that the factor $[1 - \cos(\Lambda(\mathcal{E})\Omega)]/\Omega^2$ in (5.18b) has zeroes, and the contributions to $I(\mathcal{E})$ from neighbourhoods of these zeroes will need a careful estimate from below.

Suppose hence that I_{\max} and \mathcal{E}_{\min} are positive constants such that $I(\mathcal{E}) \leq I_{\max}$ for all $\mathcal{E} \geq \mathcal{E}_{\min}$. We shall show that this leads to a contradiction.

To begin, let $J_{\mathcal{E}} \doteq [-\mathcal{E} - e^{-\mathcal{E}/2}, -\mathcal{E}]$. Restricting the integral in (5.18b) to the interval $J_{\mathcal{E}}$ gives the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} I(\mathcal{E}) &\geq \frac{2e^{\mathcal{E}}}{\mathcal{E}\Lambda(\mathcal{E})} \int_{-\mathcal{E}-e^{-\mathcal{E}/2}}^{-\mathcal{E}} d\Omega \frac{\sin^2(\Lambda(\mathcal{E})\Omega/2)}{\Omega^2} \left(\frac{\Omega + \mathcal{E}}{e^{\Omega+\mathcal{E}} - 1} \right) \widehat{g}\left(\frac{a\Omega}{2\pi}\right) \\ &\geq \frac{2e^{\mathcal{E}/2}Q(\mathcal{E})}{\mathcal{E}\Lambda(\mathcal{E})(\mathcal{E} + e^{-\mathcal{E}/2})^2} \inf_{\Omega \in J_{\mathcal{E}}} \widehat{g}\left(\frac{a\Omega}{2\pi}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (5.21)$$

where

$$Q(\mathcal{E}) \doteq \inf_{\Omega \in J_{\mathcal{E}}} \sin^2\left(\frac{\Lambda(\mathcal{E})\Omega}{2}\right), \quad (5.22)$$

and we have used the fact that $y/(e^y - 1) \geq 1$ for $y \leq 0$.

Next, let $T = \{\mathcal{E} \in [\mathcal{E}_{\min}, \infty) : Q(\mathcal{E}) \geq e^{-\mathcal{E}/4}\}$. T is clearly non-empty and unbounded from above. For $\mathcal{E} \in T$, (5.21) implies

$$\inf_{\Omega \in J_{\mathcal{E}}} \widehat{g}\left(\frac{a\Omega}{2\pi}\right) \leq R(\mathcal{E}) e^{-\mathcal{E}/4}, \quad (5.23)$$

where $R(\mathcal{E}) \doteq \frac{1}{2} I_{\max} \Lambda(\mathcal{E}) \mathcal{E} (\mathcal{E} + 1)^2$. For $\mathcal{E} \in T$ we hence have

$$\widehat{g}\left(\frac{-a\mathcal{E}}{2\pi}\right) \leq R(\mathcal{E}) e^{-\mathcal{E}/4} + C e^{-\mathcal{E}/2} \leq (R(\mathcal{E}) + C) e^{-\mathcal{E}/4}, \quad (5.24)$$

where $C \doteq a(2\pi)^{-1} \sup_{\mathbb{R}^+} |\widehat{g}'|$ is a positive constant. Recalling that \widehat{g} is even, we deduce that for any $\gamma \in (0, 1/4)$, there exists a positive constant K such that $\widehat{g}(a\mathcal{E}/(2\pi)) \leq K e^{-\gamma|\mathcal{E}|}$ for $|\mathcal{E}| \in T$.

If T comprised all of $[\mathcal{E}_{\min}, \infty)$, the exponential falloff of \widehat{g} in T would now provide a contradiction with the compact support of g [26, 27]. We shall show that the complement of T in $[\mathcal{E}_{\min}, \infty)$, $T^c = \{\mathcal{E} \in [\mathcal{E}_{\min}, \infty) : Q(\mathcal{E}) < e^{-\mathcal{E}/4}\}$, is sufficiently sparse for a contradiction with the compact support of g still to ensue by Lemma 2.1.

As a first step, we note that $Q(\mathcal{E})$ has the lower bound

$$Q(\mathcal{E}) \geq \pi^{-2} \inf_{\Omega \in J_{\mathcal{E}}} \min_{k \in \mathbb{N}_0} |\Lambda(\mathcal{E})\Omega + 2\pi k|^2, \quad (5.25)$$

using (5.22), recalling that $\Omega < 0$ for $\Omega \in J_{\mathcal{E}}$, and using the inequality $|\sin(\theta)| \geq 2|\theta|/\pi$, valid for $|\theta| \leq \pi/2$. Since $|\Lambda(\mathcal{E})(\Omega + \mathcal{E})| \leq \Lambda(\mathcal{E}) e^{-\mathcal{E}/2}$ for $\Omega \in J_{\mathcal{E}}$, it follows using the

reverse triangle inequality that

$$\pi Q(\mathcal{E})^{1/2} \geq \min_{k \in \mathbb{N}_0} |\Lambda(\mathcal{E})\mathcal{E} - 2\pi k| - \Lambda(\mathcal{E}) e^{-\mathcal{E}/2} . \quad (5.26)$$

From (5.26) and the definition of T it then follows that if $\mathcal{E} \in T^c$, there exists a $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $|\Lambda(\mathcal{E})\mathcal{E} - 2\pi k| < \Lambda(\mathcal{E}) e^{-\mathcal{E}/2} + \pi e^{-\mathcal{E}/8}$, and hence further that for this k

$$|\Lambda(\mathcal{E})\mathcal{E} - 2\pi k| \leq C' e^{-\mathcal{E}/8} , \quad (5.27)$$

where $C' \doteq \pi + \sup_{\mathcal{E} > 0} \Lambda(\mathcal{E}) e^{-3\mathcal{E}/8}$ is a positive constant.

We extend the domain of Λ to include the origin by setting $\Lambda(0) \doteq \lim_{\mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0^+} \Lambda(\mathcal{E})$. Note that $\Lambda(0) > 0$ by (5.19). Let $\Xi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be defined by $\Xi(\mathcal{E}) \doteq \mathcal{E}\Lambda(\mathcal{E})$. For each $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, let \mathcal{E}_k be the unique solution to $\Xi(\mathcal{E}_k) = 2\pi k$. (\mathcal{E}_k exists and is unique because Ξ is strictly increasing, $\Xi(0) = 0$, and $\Xi(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \infty$ as $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \infty$.) If $\mathcal{E} \in T^c$, we hence see from (5.27) that there exists a $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $|\Xi(\mathcal{E}) - \Xi(\mathcal{E}_k)| \leq C' e^{-\mathcal{E}/8}$. Since $\Xi'(v) \geq \Lambda(0)$ for $v \geq 0$, this implies

$$|\mathcal{E} - \mathcal{E}_k| \leq \frac{C'}{\Lambda(0)} e^{-\mathcal{E}/8} , \quad (5.28)$$

from which we see that $\mathcal{E} \geq \mathcal{E}_k - C'/\Lambda(0)$, and using this in the exponential in (5.28) gives

$$|\mathcal{E} - \mathcal{E}_k| \leq \frac{C' e^{C'/(8\Lambda(0))}}{\Lambda(0)} e^{-\mathcal{E}_k/8} . \quad (5.29)$$

Collecting, we see that

$$T^c \subset \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}_0} \left\{ \mathcal{E} \in [0, \infty) : |\mathcal{E} - \mathcal{E}_k| \leq \frac{C' e^{C'/(8\Lambda(0))}}{\Lambda(0)} e^{-\mathcal{E}_k/8} \right\} . \quad (5.30)$$

This provides for T^c the sparseness that we need.

Let S consist of the union on the right-hand side of (5.30), together with its reflection about the origin, and the interval $(-\mathcal{E}_{\min}, \mathcal{E}_{\min})$. Lemma C.1 of Appendix C can now be applied to show that S is a modest set in the sense of Lemma 2.1, the parameters in Lemma C.1 being chosen so that $\alpha = 1/8$, $\beta \in (0, 1/8)$, and $C = \delta_0 = 2C' e^{C'/(8\Lambda(0))}/\Lambda(0)$. Since $\Lambda(\mathcal{E}) \leq D(\mathcal{E} + 1)^N$ for some $D > 0$ and $N > 0$, we have $\mathcal{E}_k + 1 \geq (2\pi k/D)^{1/(N+1)}$, and the sequence $(\mathcal{E}_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfies the condition (C.1) in Lemma C.1. The function g then satisfies the conditions of Lemma 2.1, by which g must be identically vanishing. This contradicts the construction of g .

Hence the pair of constants $(I_{\max}, \mathcal{E}_{\min})$ does not exist: $I(\mathcal{E})$ is not bounded as $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \infty$. \square

6 Summary and discussion

We have asked how long one needs to wait for the thermality of the Unruh effect to become manifest in the response of an Unruh-DeWitt particle detector that is coupled linearly to a scalar field, assuming that the interaction is sufficiently weak for linear

perturbation theory to be applicable.

We considered two implementations of the long interaction limit: an adiabatic scaling, which stretches the whole profile of the interaction, including the initial switch-on interval and the final switch-off interval, and a plateau scaling, which leaves the durations of the switch-on and switch-off intervals unchanged but stretches an intermediate interval during which the interaction has constant strength.

We first showed that the long interaction limit with either scaling leads to the well-known thermality results, in the sense of the detailed balance condition, when the detector's energy gap E_{gap} is fixed. However, we also showed that when the interaction duration is fixed, detailed balance cannot hold in the limit of large E_{gap} . This raised the question of how long one needs to wait for detailed balance to hold at a given E_{gap} when E_{gap} is large. Our main results addressed this question for a massless scalar field in four spacetime dimensions, in which case the detector's response is identical to that of a static detector in a static heat bath. We showed that detailed balance at large E_{gap} can be achieved in interaction time that grows as a power-law of E_{gap} with the adiabatic scaling but, under mild technical conditions, not with the plateau scaling. The upshot is that to achieve detailed balance in power-law interaction time, one needs to stretch not just the overall duration of the interaction but also the intervals in which the interaction is switched on and off.

Our analysis was motivated in part by experimental considerations: a waiting time that grows no faster than a power-law in E_{gap} would presumably be a physically sensible requirement in prospective experimental tests of the Unruh effect. However, a deeper motivation was to develop mathematical insight into what one might mean by thermality in the detector's response when the Wightman function is not invariant under time translations along the detector's worldline. In such situations the time dependence in the detector's response comes not just from the switching function that is specified by hand but from the genuine time dependence in the quantum field's state or in the detector's motion. Examples are a detector in the spacetime of a collapsing star during the onset of Hawking radiation [18], a detector that falls into a black hole [18, 34], and a detector in an expanding cosmology [35]. Our results show that to characterise the response as approximately thermal over some limited interval of time, perhaps in a time-dependent local temperature, considering the large energy gap limit will not help. In particular, a time-dependent temperature defined in an adiabatic regime [36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41] cannot remain valid to arbitrarily high energies when the finite duration of the interaction is accounted for.

Acknowledgments

We thank Adrian Ottewill and Silke Weinfurtner for helpful comments. BAJ-A is supported by Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT), Mexico, REF 216072/311506. JL is supported in part by STFC (Theory Consolidated Grant ST/J000388/1).

A Polynomial boundedness of Unruh $\mathcal{F}(E)$

In this appendix we verify that $\mathcal{F}(E)$ (3.3) is polynomially bounded for the Unruh effect in the setting of Section 5. This follows by applying to the Unruh effect Wightman function (5.2) the following proposition.

Proposition A.1. *In four spacetime dimensions, suppose*

$$\mathcal{W}(s) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0+} \left(-\frac{1}{4\pi^2(s - i\epsilon)^2} \right) + f(s) , \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where the limit indicates the boundary value in the sense of Definition 4.1 and f is a smooth function. Then $\mathcal{F}(E)$ (3.3) satisfies

$$\mathcal{F}(E) = -\frac{E\Theta(-E)}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau [\chi(\tau)]^2 + O^\infty(1/E) \quad (\text{A.2})$$

as $|E| \rightarrow \infty$, where Θ is the Heaviside step function.

Proof. Starting from equation (3.10) in [16] and proceeding as in Section 2 and Appendix A of [18], we can write $\mathcal{F}(E)$ (3.3) as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(E) = & -\frac{E\Theta(-E)}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau [\chi(\tau)]^2 + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\infty ds \frac{\cos(Es)}{s^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau \chi(\tau) [\chi(\tau) - \chi(\tau - s)] \\ & + 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau \chi(\tau) \int_0^\infty ds \chi(\tau - s) \operatorname{Re} \left[e^{-iEs} \left(\mathcal{W}(\tau, \tau - s) + \frac{1}{4\pi^2 s^2} \right) \right] . \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

In the last term of (A.3), we first use the stationarity condition (4.1) and (A.1) to replace the parentheses by $\overline{f(s)}$, and we then interchange the integrals over s and τ . We note that $\mathcal{W}(-s) = \overline{\mathcal{W}(s)}$ implies $f(-s) = \overline{f(s)}$, the function $s \mapsto \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau \chi(\tau) \chi(\tau - s)$ is an even smooth function of compact support, and the function $s \mapsto s^{-2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau \chi(\tau) [\chi(\tau) - \chi(\tau - s)]$ is an even smooth function with falloff $O(s^{-2})$ at $s \rightarrow \pm\infty$. This allows us to write

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(E) = & -\frac{E\Theta(-E)}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau [\chi(\tau)]^2 + \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ds \frac{\cos(Es)}{s^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau \chi(\tau) [\chi(\tau) - \chi(\tau - s)] \\ & + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ds e^{-iEs} f(s) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau \chi(\tau) \chi(\tau - s) . \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

The third term in (A.4) is the Fourier transform of a smooth compactly supported function, and hence $O^\infty(1/E)$ as $|E| \rightarrow \infty$ [26, 27]. The second term is the real part of the Fourier transform of a smooth function that is a multiple of s^{-2} outside a compact interval, and may be shown to be $O^\infty(1/E)$ as $|E| \rightarrow \infty$ by repeated integration by parts [42]. \square

B Auxiliary results for Theorem 5.2

Lemma B.1. *Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by*

$$f(u, v) \doteq \frac{u+v}{e^{u+v}-1} + \frac{u-v}{e^{u-v}-1} - \frac{2u}{e^u-1}, \quad (\text{B.1})$$

where the formula is understood in the limiting sense at $u = v$ and $u = -v$. Then $0 \leq f(u, v) \leq v^2/6$.

Proof. A direct computation shows that f is even in each of its arguments. Since $f(u, 0) = 0$ for all u , it suffices to consider the case $u \geq 0$ and $v > 0$. We then have $f(0, v) = 2[(v/2) \coth(v/2) - 1] > 0$ and $\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} f(u, v) = 0$, and it may be shown by an elementary analysis that $\partial_u f(u, v) < 0$ for $u > 0$. This implies $0 \leq f(u, v) \leq f(0, v)$. Finally, $f(0, v) \leq v^2/6$ may be verified by an elementary analysis of the sign of $(x^2 + 3) \sinh x - 3x \cosh x$. \square

Lemma B.2. *The Unruh effect response function $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E)$ (5.4) and its $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ limit $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\infty(E)$ (5.5) satisfy $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\infty(E) \leq \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E) \leq \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\infty(E) + (24\pi a)^{-1} \lambda^{-2} \|\omega \hat{\chi}\|^2$.*

Proof. Since $|\hat{\chi}(\omega)|$ is even in ω , symmetrising the integrands in (5.4) and (5.5) gives

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\lambda(E) - \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\infty(E) = \frac{a}{2(2\pi)^3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega |\hat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 f(2\pi E/a, 2\pi\omega/(\lambda a)), \quad (\text{B.2})$$

where f is given by (B.1). By Lemma B.1, $0 \leq f(2\pi E/a, 2\pi\omega/(\lambda a)) \leq \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda a}\right)^2 \omega^2$, and inserting this in (B.2) completes the proof. \square

Lemma B.3. *Let $h : \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $h(u, v) = (u - v)/(\cosh u - \cosh v)$, where the formula is understood in the limiting sense at $u = v$. h is strictly positive, and it is strictly decreasing in each of its arguments.*

Proof. It is immediate that h is strictly positive, and $h(u, v) = h(v, u)$. An elementary analysis shows that $\partial_v h(u, v) < 0$. \square

Lemma B.4. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 5.2, with $\lambda(E) = (2\pi E/a)^{1+p}$ and $\mathcal{G}_{\text{est}}(E)$ given by (5.10), the inequality (5.11) holds for sufficiently large E .*

Proof. Let $E > 0$ and let

$$\mathcal{G}(E) \doteq \frac{\exp(2\pi E/a)}{2\pi E/a} \left(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{\lambda(E)}(E) - \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\infty(E) \right). \quad (\text{B.3})$$

We need to show that $\mathcal{G}(E) \leq \mathcal{G}_{\text{est}}(E)$ for sufficiently large E .

Let $g : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$\begin{aligned} g(u, v) &\doteq e^u f(u, v) \\ &= \frac{u+v}{e^v - e^{-u}} + \frac{u-v}{e^{-v} - e^{-u}} - \frac{2u}{1 - e^{-u}}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.4})$$

where f was defined in (B.1), and the last formula in (B.4) is understood in the limiting sense at $u = v$ and $u = -v$. Symmetrising the integrands in (5.4) and (5.5) as in the proof of Lemma B.2, we may decompose (B.3) as

$$\mathcal{G}(E) = \mathcal{G}_1 + \mathcal{G}_2 + \mathcal{G}_3 , \quad (\text{B.5})$$

where

$$\mathcal{G}_1 \doteq \frac{a}{(2\pi)^4(E/a)} \int_0^\kappa d\omega |\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 g(2\pi E/a, 2\pi\omega/(\lambda a)) , \quad (\text{B.6a})$$

$$\mathcal{G}_2 \doteq \frac{a}{(2\pi)^4(E/a)} \int_\kappa^{E\lambda} d\omega |\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 g(2\pi E/a, 2\pi\omega/(\lambda a)) , \quad (\text{B.6b})$$

$$\mathcal{G}_3 \doteq \frac{a}{(2\pi)^4(E/a)} \int_{E\lambda}^\infty d\omega |\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 g(2\pi E/a, 2\pi\omega/(\lambda a)) , \quad (\text{B.6c})$$

and we have denoted $\lambda(E) = (2\pi E/a)^{1+p}$ by just λ . We may assume E to be so large that $E\lambda > \kappa$. From Lemma B.1 we then see that \mathcal{G}_1 , \mathcal{G}_2 and \mathcal{G}_3 are strictly positive. We need to bound \mathcal{G}_1 , \mathcal{G}_2 and \mathcal{G}_3 from above.

\mathcal{G}_1

Consider \mathcal{G}_1 (B.6a). We write $u = 2\pi E/a$ and $v = 2\pi\omega/a$, and note that $v \leq 2\pi\kappa/a$ and $u > v/u^{1+p}$ since by assumption $0 \leq \omega \leq \kappa$ and $E\lambda > \kappa$. In the integrand in (B.6a), we then have, using (B.4),

$$\begin{aligned} g(u, v/u^{1+p}) &\leq \frac{u + v/u^{1+p}}{1 - e^{-u}} + \frac{u - v/u^{1+p}}{e^{-v/u^{1+p}} - e^{-u}} - \frac{2u}{1 - e^{-u}} \\ &= \left(u - \frac{v}{u^{1+p}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{e^{-v/u^{1+p}} - e^{-u}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-u}}\right) \\ &\leq u \left(\frac{1}{e^{-(2\pi\kappa/a)/u^{1+p}} - e^{-u}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-u}}\right) \\ &= u \left(\frac{2\pi\kappa/a}{u^{1+p}} + O(u^{-2(1+p)})\right) \\ &= \frac{2\pi\kappa/a}{u^p} + O(u^{-(1+2p)}) . \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.7})$$

Using this in (B.6a), and using the evenness of $|\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|$, we find

$$\mathcal{G}_1 \leq \frac{\kappa}{2(2\pi)^2} \left[(2\pi E/a)^{-(p+1)} + O((E/a)^{-2(1+p)}) \right] \|\widehat{\chi}\|^2 . \quad (\text{B.8})$$

\mathcal{G}_2

Consider \mathcal{G}_2 (B.6b). Writing again $u = 2\pi E/a$ and $v = 2\pi\omega/a$, we now have $2\pi\kappa/a \leq v \leq u^{2+p}$. In the integrand in (B.6b), we have

$$\begin{aligned} g(u, v/(u^{1+p})) &= \left(u - \frac{v}{u^{1+p}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{e^{-v/u^{1+p}} - e^{-u}} - \frac{1}{e^{v/u^{1+p}} - e^{-u}}\right) \\ &\quad + 2u \left(\frac{1}{e^{v/u^{1+p}} - e^{-u}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-u}}\right) \\ &\leq \left(u - \frac{v}{u^{1+p}}\right) \frac{e^u \sinh(v/u^{1+p})}{\cosh u - \cosh(v/u^{1+p})} \\ &\leq \frac{ue^u \sinh(v/u^{1+p})}{\cosh u - 1}, \end{aligned} \tag{B.9}$$

where the first inequality comes by observing that the last term preceding the “ \leq ” sign is negative, and the second inequality follows from Lemma B.3. From (B.6b) we hence have

$$\mathcal{G}_2 \leq \frac{a e^{2\pi E/a}}{(2\pi)^3 [\cosh(2\pi E/a) - 1]} \int_{\kappa}^{E\lambda} d\omega |\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 \sinh(2\pi\omega/(\lambda a)). \tag{B.10}$$

Note that the factor in front of the integral in (B.10) is $(2a)(2\pi)^{-3} [1 + O(e^{-2\pi E/a})]$.

Let $\omega_0 \doteq (a/2\pi)(2\pi E/a)^{(1+p+q^{-1})/2}$. Since $p > q^{-1} - 1$ by assumption, it follows that $\kappa < \omega_0 < E\lambda$ for sufficiently large E , and we now assume E to be this large. We shall bound separately the contributions to (B.10) from $\kappa \leq \omega \leq \omega_0$ and from $\omega_0 \leq \omega \leq E\lambda$.

In the contribution from $\kappa \leq \omega \leq \omega_0$, we have $\sinh(2\pi\omega/(\lambda a)) \leq \sinh(2\pi\omega_0/(\lambda a))$, and hence

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\kappa}^{\omega_0} d\omega |\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 \sinh(2\pi\omega/(\lambda a)) &\leq \frac{1}{2} \|\widehat{\chi}\|^2 \sinh(2\pi\omega_0/(\lambda a)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \|\widehat{\chi}\|^2 \sinh\left((2\pi E/a)^{-(1+p-q^{-1})/2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \|\widehat{\chi}\|^2 (2\pi E/a)^{-(1+p-q^{-1})/2} \\ &\quad \times \left[1 + O\left((E/a)^{-(1+p-q^{-1})}\right)\right], \end{aligned} \tag{B.11}$$

using the evenness of $|\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|$.

In the contribution from $\omega_0 \leq \omega \leq E\lambda$, we use $\sinh(2\pi\omega/(\lambda a)) \leq \frac{1}{2} \exp(2\pi\omega/(\lambda a))$

and the strong Fourier decay property (5.9), obtaining

$$\begin{aligned}
|\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 \sinh\left(\frac{2\pi\omega}{\lambda a}\right) &\leq \frac{C^2}{2\kappa^2} \left(B + \frac{\omega}{\kappa}\right)^{2r} \exp\left[-2A \left(\frac{\omega}{\kappa}\right)^q + \frac{2\pi\omega}{a\lambda}\right] \\
&\leq \frac{C^2}{2\kappa^2} \left(B + \frac{\omega}{\kappa}\right)^{2r} \exp\left[-2A \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\kappa}\right)^q + \frac{2\pi E}{a}\right] \\
&= \frac{C^2}{2\kappa^2} \left(B + \frac{\omega}{\kappa}\right)^{2r} \exp\left[-2A \left(\frac{a}{2\pi\kappa}\right)^q \left(\frac{2\pi E}{a}\right)^{(1+q(1+p))/2} + \frac{2\pi E}{a}\right].
\end{aligned} \tag{B.12}$$

Since $q(1+p) > 1$ by assumption, the exponential factor in (B.12) falls off as $E \rightarrow \infty$ faster than any power of E , while the integral $\int_{\omega_0}^{E\lambda} d\omega [B + (\omega/\kappa)]^{2r}$ has only power-law growth in E as $E \rightarrow \infty$. Hence the contribution to (B.10) from $\omega_0 \leq \omega \leq E\lambda$ falls off faster than any power as $E \rightarrow \infty$.

Collecting these estimates, we have

$$\mathcal{G}_2 \leq \frac{a|\widehat{\chi}|^2}{(2\pi)^3} \left(\frac{2\pi E}{a}\right)^{-(1+p-q^{-1})/2} \left[1 + O\left((E/a)^{-(1+p-q^{-1})}\right)\right]. \tag{B.13}$$

\mathcal{G}_3

Consider \mathcal{G}_3 (B.6c). Writing again $u = 2\pi E/a$ and $v = 2\pi\omega/a$, we now have $u^{2+p} \leq v$. Using the penultimate expression in (B.9) to bound the integrand in (B.6c), we obtain

$$\mathcal{G}_{(E\lambda, \infty)} \leq \frac{e^{2\pi E/a}}{(2\pi)^3 (E/a)} \int_{E\lambda}^{\infty} d\omega |\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 \left(E - \frac{\omega}{\lambda}\right) \frac{\sinh(2\pi\omega/(a\lambda))}{\cosh(2\pi E/a) - \cosh(2\pi\omega/(a\lambda))}. \tag{B.14}$$

Since $q(p+1) > 1$ by assumption, we have $1+p < q(2+p) + p$, and we may choose s such that $1+p < s < q(2+p) + p$. Let $\omega_1 \doteq E(2\pi E/a)^s$. Assuming $2\pi E/a > 1$, we then have $E\lambda < \omega_1$. In (B.14), we denote the contributions from $E\lambda \leq \omega \leq \omega_1$ and $\omega_1 \leq \omega < \infty$ by respectively \mathcal{H}_1 and \mathcal{H}_2 . We shall show that both \mathcal{H}_1 and \mathcal{H}_2 fall off faster than any power of E as $E \rightarrow \infty$.

For \mathcal{H}_1 , Lemma B.3 gives

$$\mathcal{H}_1 \leq \frac{a e^{2\pi E/a}}{(2\pi)^4 (E/a) \sinh(2\pi E/a)} \int_{E\lambda}^{\omega_1} d\omega |\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 \sinh(2\pi\omega/(a\lambda)), \tag{B.15}$$

and for the integrand in (B.15) we may proceed as in (B.12) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
|\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 \sinh\left(\frac{2\pi\omega}{a\lambda}\right) &\leq \frac{C^2}{2\kappa^2} \left(B + \frac{\omega}{\kappa}\right)^{2r} \exp\left[-2A \left(\frac{\omega}{\kappa}\right)^q + \frac{2\pi\omega}{a\lambda}\right] \\
&\leq \frac{C^2}{2\kappa^2} \left(B + \frac{\omega}{\kappa}\right)^{2r} \exp\left[-2A \left(\frac{E\lambda}{\kappa}\right)^q + \frac{2\pi\omega_1}{a\lambda}\right] \\
&= \frac{C^2}{2\kappa^2} \left(B + \frac{\omega}{\kappa}\right)^{2r} \exp\left[-2A \left(\frac{a}{2\pi\kappa}\right)^q \left(\frac{2\pi E}{a}\right)^{q(2+p)} + \left(\frac{2\pi E}{a}\right)^{s-p}\right].
\end{aligned} \tag{B.16}$$

Since $1 < s - p < q(2 + p)$, the exponential factor in (B.16) shows that \mathcal{H}_1 falls off faster than any power of E as $E \rightarrow \infty$.

For \mathcal{H}_2 , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{(E - \omega/\lambda) \sinh(2\pi\omega/(a\lambda))}{\cosh(2\pi E/a) - \cosh(2\pi\omega/(a\lambda))} &= \left(\frac{\omega}{\lambda} - E\right) \tanh\left(\frac{2\pi\omega}{a\lambda}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\cosh(2\pi E/a)}{\cosh(2\pi\omega/(a\lambda))}\right)^{-1} \\
&\leq \frac{\omega}{\lambda} \left(1 - \frac{\cosh(2\pi E/a)}{\cosh(2\pi\omega_1/(a\lambda))}\right)^{-1} \\
&= \frac{\omega}{(2\pi E/a)^{1+p}} \left(1 - \frac{\cosh(2\pi E/a)}{\cosh((2\pi E/a)^{s-p})}\right)^{-1} \\
&\leq \frac{2\omega}{(2\pi E/a)^{1+p}}, \tag{B.17}
\end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality holds for sufficiently large E because $s - p > 1$. For E this large, we hence have

$$\mathcal{H}_2 \leq \frac{2e^{2\pi E/a}}{(2\pi)^2(2\pi E/a)^{2+p}} \int_{\omega_1}^{\infty} d\omega \omega |\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|^2. \tag{B.18}$$

Since $q(s + 1) > 1$, for sufficiently large E we have $A(\omega_1/\kappa)^q \geq 2\pi E/a$. For E this large, the strong Fourier decay property (5.9) gives for the integrand in (B.18) the estimate

$$\begin{aligned}
\omega |\widehat{\chi}(\omega)|^2 &\leq \frac{C^2}{\kappa^2} \left(B + \frac{\omega}{\kappa}\right)^{2r} \omega \exp\left[-2A\left(\frac{\omega}{\kappa}\right)^q\right] \\
&\leq \frac{C^2}{\kappa^2} \left(B + \frac{\omega}{\kappa}\right)^{2r} \omega \exp\left[-A\left(\frac{\omega}{\kappa}\right)^q - A\left(\frac{\omega_1}{\kappa}\right)^q\right] \\
&\leq e^{-2\pi E/a} \frac{C^2}{\kappa^2} \left(B + \frac{\omega}{\kappa}\right)^{2r} \omega \exp\left[-A\left(\frac{\omega}{\kappa}\right)^q\right]. \tag{B.19}
\end{aligned}$$

From (B.18) and (B.19) we see that \mathcal{H}_2 falls off faster than any power of E as $E \rightarrow \infty$.

Collect

Collecting the power-law estimates (B.8) and (B.13) for \mathcal{G}_1 and \mathcal{G}_2 , and the faster than power-law falloff of \mathcal{G}_3 , we see that the weakest estimate for $\mathcal{G}(E)$ is (B.13). Hence

$$\mathcal{G}(E) \leq \frac{2a\|\widehat{\chi}\|^2}{(2\pi)^3} \left(\frac{2\pi E}{a}\right)^{-(1+p-q^{-1})/2} \tag{B.20}$$

for sufficiently large E .

□

C Auxiliary result for Theorem 5.3

Lemma C.1. *Let $(\epsilon_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a strictly positive sequence such that*

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{-\beta \epsilon_k} < \infty \quad (\text{C.1})$$

with $\beta > 0$ and let $\delta_k = C e^{-\alpha \epsilon_k}$ for some $C > 0$ and $\alpha > \beta$. Define $\epsilon_{-k} = -\epsilon_k$ and $\delta_k = \delta_{-k}$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, and let

$$S = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus 0} \{\epsilon : |\epsilon - \epsilon_k| < \delta_k\} \cup (-\delta_0, \delta_0). \quad (\text{C.2})$$

If $F : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a locally integrable polynomially bounded function with $\text{supp}(F) \subset S$ then the inverse Fourier transform of F ,

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[F](z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\epsilon e^{iz\epsilon} F(\epsilon), \quad (\text{C.3})$$

is analytic in the strip $|\text{Im}(z)| < \alpha - \beta$. In particular, S is a modest set in the sense introduced in Section 2.

Proof. Since F is polynomially bounded, there exist $D > 0$ and $N > 0$ such that $|F(\epsilon)| \leq D(1 + |\epsilon|^N)$. We therefore have the estimates

$$\begin{aligned} 2\pi |\mathcal{F}^{-1}[F](z)| &\leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\epsilon |e^{iz\epsilon} F(\epsilon)| \leq 2D \int_0^{\infty} d\epsilon e^{|\text{Im}(z)||\epsilon|} (1 + |\epsilon|^N) \\ &\leq 2D \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (2\delta_k) e^{|\text{Im}(z)|(\epsilon_k + \delta_k)} (1 + (\epsilon_k + \delta_k)^N) \\ &\leq 4CD \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 + (\epsilon_k + \delta_k)^N) e^{|\text{Im}(z)|(\epsilon_k + \delta_k) - \alpha \epsilon_k}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.4})$$

From (C.1) it follows that $\epsilon_k \rightarrow \infty$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, and hence $\delta_k \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. If $|\text{Im}(z)| < \alpha - \beta$, for sufficiently large k we may hence estimate the terms in (C.4) by

$$\begin{aligned} &(1 + (\epsilon_k + \delta_k)^N) e^{|\text{Im}(z)|(\epsilon_k + \delta_k) - \alpha \epsilon_k} \\ &\leq (1 + (\epsilon_k + 1)^N) e^{|\text{Im}(z)|(\epsilon_k + 1) - \alpha \epsilon_k} \\ &= e^{|\text{Im}(z)|} (1 + (\epsilon_k + 1)^N) e^{-(\alpha - \beta - |\text{Im}(z)|)\epsilon_k} e^{-\beta \epsilon_k} \\ &\leq e^{\alpha - \beta} e^{-\beta \epsilon_k}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.5})$$

This shows that $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[F](z)$ exists in the strip $|\text{Im}(z)| < \alpha - \beta$.

To show that $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[F](z)$ is analytic in the strip $|\text{Im}(z)| < \alpha - \beta$, we may use the

inequality

$$\left| \frac{e^{i(z+h)\epsilon} - e^{iz\epsilon}}{h} - i\epsilon e^{iz\epsilon} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} |\epsilon| e^{(|\operatorname{Im}(z)| + |h|)\epsilon} , \quad (\text{C.6})$$

valid for $h \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, together with estimates similar to those above, to provide a dominated convergence argument that justifies differentiating (C.3) under the integral sign, with the outcome

$$\frac{d}{dz} \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F](z) = \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\epsilon \epsilon e^{iz\epsilon} F(\epsilon) . \quad (\text{C.7})$$

□

References

- [1] W. G. Unruh, “Notes on black hole evaporation,” *Phys. Rev. D* **14**, 870 (1976).
- [2] S. W. Hawking, “Particle Creation by Black Holes,” *Commun. Math. Phys.* **43**, 199 (1975) [Erratum-ibid. **46**, 206 (1976)].
- [3] N. D. Birrell and P. C. W. Davies, *Quantum Fields in Curved Space* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1982).
- [4] R. M. Wald, *Quantum field theory in curved spacetime and black hole thermodynamics* (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, USA, 1994).
- [5] B. S. DeWitt, “Quantum gravity: the new synthesis”, in *General Relativity: an Einstein centenary survey*, edited by S. W. Hawking and W. Israel (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1979).
- [6] S. Takagi, “Vacuum noise and stress induced by uniform acceleration: Hawking-Unruh effect in Rindler manifold of arbitrary dimension,” *Prog. Theor. Phys. Suppl.* **88**, 1 (1986).
- [7] K. Fredenhagen and R. Haag, “Generally covariant quantum field theory and scaling limits,” *Commun. Math. Phys.* **108**, 91 (1987).
- [8] R. Kubo, “Statistical mechanical theory of irreversible processes. 1. General theory and simple applications in magnetic and conduction problems,” *J. Phys. Soc. Jap.* **12**, 570 (1957).
- [9] P. C. Martin and J. S. Schwinger, “Theory of many particle systems. 1.,” *Phys. Rev.* **115**, 1342 (1959).
- [10] R. Haag, N. M. Hugenholtz and M. Winnink, “On the Equilibrium states in quantum statistical mechanics,” *Commun. Math. Phys.* **5**, 215 (1967).
- [11] A. Higuchi, G. E. A. Matsas and C. B. Peres, “Uniformly accelerated finite time detectors,” *Phys. Rev. D* **48**, 3731 (1993)

- [12] L. Sriramkumar and T. Padmanabhan, “Response of finite time particle detectors in noninertial frames and curved space-time,” *Class. Quant. Grav.* **13**, 2061 (1996) [arXiv:gr-qc/9408037].
- [13] S. De Bièvre and M. Merkli, “The Unruh effect revisited,” *Class. Quant. Grav.* **23**, 6525 (2006) [arXiv:math-ph/0604023].
- [14] S. Y. Lin and B. L. Hu, “Backreaction and the Unruh effect: New insights from exact solutions of uniformly accelerated detectors,” *Phys. Rev. D* **76**, 064008 (2007) [arXiv:gr-qc/0611062].
- [15] A. Satz, “Then again, how often does the Unruh-DeWitt detector click if we switch it carefully?,” *Class. Quant. Grav.* **24**, 1719 (2007) [arXiv:gr-qc/0611067].
- [16] J. Louko and A. Satz, “Transition rate of the Unruh-DeWitt detector in curved spacetime,” *Class. Quant. Grav.* **25**, 055012 (2008) [arXiv:0710.5671 [gr-qc]].
- [17] C. Dappiaggi, V. Moretti and N. Pinamonti, “Rigorous construction and Hadamard property of the Unruh state in Schwarzschild spacetime,” *Adv. Theor. Math. Phys.* **15**, 355 (2011) [arXiv:0907.1034 [gr-qc]].
- [18] B. A. Juárez-Aubry and J. Louko, “Onset and decay of the 1 + 1 Hawking-Unruh effect: what the derivative-coupling detector saw,” *Class. Quant. Grav.* **31**, 245007 (2014) [arXiv:1406.2574 [gr-qc]].
- [19] J. J. Bisognano and E. H. Wichmann, “On the duality condition for quantum fields,” *J. Math. Phys.* **17**, 303 (1976).
- [20] L. C. B. Crispino, A. Higuchi and G. E. A. Matsas, “The Unruh effect and its applications,” *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **80**, 787 (2008) [arXiv:0710.5373 [gr-qc]].
- [21] W. G. Unruh and R. M. Wald, “What happens when an accelerating observer detects a Rindler particle,” *Phys. Rev. D* **29**, 1047 (1984).
- [22] D. Buchholz and R. Verch, “Macroscopic aspects of the Unruh effect,” *Class. Quant. Grav.* **32**, 245004 (2015) [arXiv:1412.5892 [gr-qc]].
- [23] D. Buchholz and R. Verch, “Unruh versus Tolman: On the heat of acceleration,” *Gen. Rel. Grav.* **48**, 32 (2016) [arXiv:1505.01686 [gr-qc]].
- [24] E. Martín-Martínez, M. Montero and M. del Rey, “Wavepacket detection with the Unruh-DeWitt model,” *Phys. Rev. D* **87**, 064038 (2013) [arXiv:1207.3248 [quant-ph]].
- [25] Á. M. Alhambra, A. Kempf and E. Martín-Martínez, “Casimir forces on atoms in optical cavities,” *Phys. Rev. A* **89**, 033835 (2014) [arXiv:1311.7619 [quant-ph]].
- [26] L. Hörmander, *The Analysis of Linear Partial Differential Operators* (Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1986).
- [27] M. Reed and B. Simon, *Methods of Modern Mathematical Physics*, vol. II (Academic Press, New York, 1975).

- [28] A. E. Ingham, “A note on Fourier transforms,” J. London Math. Soc. **S1-9**, 29 (1934).
- [29] C. J. Fewster and L. H. Ford, “Probability distributions for quantum stress tensors measured in a finite time interval,” Phys. Rev. D **92**, 105008 (2015) [arXiv:1508.02359 [hep-th]].
- [30] Y. Décanini and A. Folacci, “Hadamard renormalization of the stress-energy tensor for a quantized scalar field in a general spacetime of arbitrary dimension,” Phys. Rev. D **78**, 044025 (2008) [arXiv:gr-qc/0512118].
- [31] K. Sanders, “Thermal equilibrium states of a linear scalar quantum field in stationary space times,” Internat. J. Mod. Phys. A **28** (2013) 1330010 [arXiv:1209.6068].
- [32] C. J. Fewster, “A General worldline quantum inequality,” Class. Quant. Grav. **17**, 1897 (2000) [arXiv:gr-qc/9910060].
- [33] J. Bros and D. Buchholz, “Axiomatic analyticity properties and representations of particles in thermal quantum field theory,” Annales Poincaré Phys. Theor. **64**, 495 (1996) [arXiv:hep-th/9606046].
- [34] B. A. Juárez-Aubry, “Can a particle detector cross a Cauchy horizon?,” Int. J. Mod. Phys. D **24**, 1542005 (2015) [arXiv:1502.02533 [gr-qc]].
- [35] L. J. Garay, M. Martín-Benito and E. Martín-Martínez, “Echo of the Quantum Bounce,” Phys. Rev. D **89**, 043510 (2014) [arXiv:1308.4348 [gr-qc]].
- [36] D. Kothawala and T. Padmanabhan, “Response of Unruh-DeWitt detector with time-dependent acceleration,” Phys. Lett. B **690**, 201 (2010) [arXiv:0911.1017 [gr-qc]].
- [37] C. Barcelo, S. Liberati, S. Sonogo and M. Visser, “Minimal conditions for the existence of a Hawking-like flux,” Phys. Rev. D **83** (2011) 041501 [arXiv:1011.5593 [gr-qc]].
- [38] L. C. Barbado, C. Barcelo and L. J. Garay, “Hawking radiation as perceived by different observers,” Class. Quant. Grav. **28** (2011) 125021 [arXiv:1101.4382 [gr-qc]].
- [39] L. C. Barbado, C. Barcelo and L. J. Garay, “Hawking radiation as perceived by different observers: An analytic expression for the effective-temperature function,” Class. Quant. Grav. **29** (2012) 075013 [arXiv:1201.3820 [gr-qc]].
- [40] L. C. Barbado and M. Visser, “Unruh-DeWitt detector event rate for trajectories with time-dependent acceleration,” Phys. Rev. D **86**, 084011 (2012) [arXiv:1207.5525 [gr-qc]].
- [41] M. Smerlak and S. Singh, “New perspectives on Hawking radiation,” Phys. Rev. D **88**, 104023 (2013) [arXiv:1304.2858 [gr-qc]].
- [42] R. Wong, *Asymptotic Approximations of Integrals* (Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, Philadelphia, 2001).